

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The PRODUCT—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English make.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
Tonic WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERALE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or grey, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing AERATED Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
of The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, July 25th.
The financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill have passed the Committee.

H. M. S. "VICTORIA."

The President of the Court Martial appointed to enquire into the loss of H. M. S. *Victoria* informed Rear-Admiral Mackenzie that his conduct would probably be called in question.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

France yesterday notified that she had declared a blockade of the Siam ports. The British Press is unanimous in expressing the opinion that Siam's reply to the French ultimatum was both dignified and adequate.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 14th.
The Budget has been voted by the Chamber by 385 to 28 in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate cleared its session on the 13th.

M. Danel, late governor-general of French Cochinchina, has been appointed governor of Reunion.

July 16th.

The national festival was celebrated in Paris and the provinces with great success. Nothing noteworthy occurred anywhere. The review of the troops was unusually brilliant.

THE GERMAN ARMY LAW.

The German Army Bill has after being voted by the Reichstag, by a majority of 16.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

In spite of the fact that the French gunboats have had to force the passage up to Bangkok, the situation is regarded without uneasiness here. The Government is assured of the support of public opinion in taking energetic measures to secure prompt reparation. The matter forms the subject of an interpellation notified for Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber.

PARIS, July 18th.

At to-day's sitting of the Chamber, M. Dreyfus interpellated the Government as to the course of events in Siam. In reply, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that if the legitimate demands of France were not immediately satisfied, the necessary steps would be promptly taken, in order to vindicate the rights of the Republic. The "order of the day" on these terms was voted unanimously, by acclamation. The whole people is heartily in accord with the Government as to enforcing from Siam the most exemplary reparation. ("wallowing poor little countries like Siam and Dahomey is very easy, but Paris is badly in want of a dose of German Salts.")

THE MEKONG.

STUNG-TRENG, July 15th.

The fort of Don-then was captured yesterday afternoon by a force of French Marines, after a very brisk fight; two hours later a body of Annamite levies occupied the fort of Tapham, and afterwards Capt. de Villiers effected a junction on the left bank of the Mekong with the company which had sailed another fort. The losses of the enemy must have been severe, as large numbers of dead and wounded were found in the posts occupied by French forces. On the French side, one man (native) was killed and five wounded; 33 prisoners were taken, with fifty rifles and a cannon.

KHONG, July 17th.

Capt. A. de Villiers has been energetically pressing the siege of a Siamese fort on Donson island, and firing has been very lively. This afternoon the defenders raised a white flag and sent out a message from Phra Pit-cha asking for an armistice, as the French commander had arrived at Bangkok to arrange for a cessation of hostilities. Captain Villiers replied that he had no such instructions, but would cease firing in order to give the Siamese time to get out; and by the 19th, at 4 a.m., if they still resisted he would begin again.

SAIGON, July 20th.

The *Triomphante*, with Admiral Homann on board, leaves here for Bangkok this evening. She takes, besides her usual complement, 300 Marines, and 200 Tonkinese troops, which with the force already on board the vessels at Bangkok will probably be more than sufficient to capture the city without striking a blow.

The *Progrès* demands heavy indemnities for everything, cessation of the whole Mekong watershed from Battambang to Angkor, and a French protectorate over the rest of Siam!

LATER.

The report as to the *Triomphante* going to Siam is incorrect. The troops named are bound up the Mekong.

STUNG-TRENG, July 20th.

Capt. Villiers opened fire on Donson this morning and expects that his submission is only a matter of time. All the other islands hereabouts are now cleared of the enemy, who in the fighting on the 14th lost exactly 500 men, 200 of the number being killed and the rest captured or wounded.

THE MENAM AFFAIR.

PAKINANG, July 14th.

The Saigon-Bangkok mail packet *J. B. Say*, on crossing the Menam bar at high water on the 13th, was struck by a shot on the water line, and had to be run ashore to prevent sinking. The hole was patched up, and she was about to proceed to Bangkok, when she was attacked by large numbers of Siamese under a Danish officer, who looted her and reopened the shot-hole. The officers and crew were taken to Bangkok, but afterwards released, after suffering gross outrages.

[This is the story as given by the *Progrès*, and also by our own special correspondent; but we fail to see how the vessel could be beached at high tide and then scuttled so easily.]

HANOI, July 18th.

It is stated, on the best of authority, that Captain Ricoult, of the cruiser *Forfait*, lying at the mouth of the Menam, was seized by some Siamese while on board a steam-launch returning from a visit to the French Minister, M. Paillet, and was threatened with death by their officers. He managed, however, to return on board his vessel.

SAIGON, July 20th.

The Siamese Government is taking steps to raise the *J. B. Say* in order to lessen the reluctance of the consequences of the outrage.

BANGKOK, July 21st.

It is reported on good authority that one of the Siamese cruisers, the *Makut Rajakumar*, was so badly damaged by the *Comité* and *Jacques* in forcing the passage of the Menam on the 14th that she will be laid up for some weeks. [This vessel, it is believed, the ancient torpedo-boat *Phibbin*, which was never a success, and was sold by Siam to Siam; she would be a bad exchange for the *Chop Ching*.]

SAIGON, July 21st.

The *Lion* left this morning and the *Vigors* leaves on Sunday for the Gulf of Siam.

(Special to the *Strait Times*.)

Bangkok, July 25th.

On Saturday in Bangkok Harbour, and under the guns of the French gunboats, the Siamese seized a French merchant steamer, the *J. B. Say*, and the arrest of her crew, including the English pilot who navigated her when she was crossing the bar. The English pilot has been released, but the ship was scuttled with her full cargo on board. The French being much incensed at that incident, prepared on Saturday to attack the city. The Siamese stood on the defensive, troops, ships, and batteries all being prepared for action.

Under pressure from the British Minister at Bangkok fighting was avoided and temporarily a settlement was arrived at.

It is said to be agreed that one French gunboat is to retire from the Menam River.

A telegram from Saigon alleges that the French Admiral has been ordered to declare war.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Cholera has appeared in Moscow. In France it is dying out and Spain is quite clear of the epidemic.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

England has suggested to the United States that the Brussels monetary conference should be considered closed.

BRITISH SHIPS TO GO TO BANGKOK.

Telegraphic instructions have been issued to the main body of the British Squadron on the China Station, now in Japanese waters, to come to Bangkok with all speed, ready to go to Bangkok. The *Imperial*, *Seymour*, and *Landour*, being the fastest, will reach here first, probably this week.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SEVERAL official trials of Kebao coal at Saigon recently have produced results which appear to be highly satisfactory.

A SOCIETY item. Mr. and Mrs. William Waters sailed hence in the *Empress of Japan* to-day. So did the Hon. J. J. Kewick.

Boggs—Who takes precedence in English Society after the Princes of Wales?
Foggs—Great heavens, man! a P. & O. captain, of course.

At Kebao on the 16th July the Coal Mining Company's launch *Yan Dupuis* ran into and sank the Customs launch *Ola*. M. Michaut, customs commissioner, had a narrow escape.

THE O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic* which left this port for San Francisco on June 27th, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 21st inst.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Victoria, B.C., on the afternoon of the 23rd inst., for this port, via Yokohama and Kobe.

Rev. Thugg—Can you say the Lord's Prayer in Chinese yet?
Rev. Boggs—No, but I can tell the coolie in Chinese to pick up the tenets balls!

Rev. Thugg—You are progressing nobly.

The prophet Isaiah must surely have had some of the local Ordinances in his mind's eye when he asked—Shall the work say of him that made it, he knew me not? or shall the thing framed say of him that framed it, he hath no understanding?

It was not his Excellency the Light-headed nor Ka the Chucky-headed nor "Bellygon" the Tink-headed nor Sydney J. B. the Tin-headed but Lawster, who wrote that the more any one speaks of himself the less he likes to hear another talked of.

At the Magistracy to-day Li Tsen, trader, 78 Praya West, was charged by Inspector Stanton with unlawful use of the trade marks "Hany Men" and "Yuen Shun" on a large number of tea chests. Mr. C. Ewens was for the prosecution. Mr. Denny for the defence. The case was adjourned until the 29th, bail \$500.

THE Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company commenced operations on the sunken steamer *Amigo*, near the sailing ship anchorage in Hongkong harbour to-day. As her decks entirely under water, some 15 to 20 feet, it will be necessary to build up wells above water from her hatches, etc., and pump out the forehold, after which it is expected she can be beached in shallow water.

THERE would appear to be some truth in the report published a few weeks back that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha intended to run steamers between Japan and Bombay. It is reported in Yokohama that preliminaries have been arranged and that the pioneer steamer will shortly be placed on the berth. If this threatened competition does become an accomplished fact, it will make the P. & O. Co. sit up.

THE *Strait Times* of the 19th contains the full wing-py. "It is telegraphed that there has been a very great fire in England with damages to the amount of five millions sterling; but by a misunderstanding it is not clear whether the fire was in London or in a provincial city. But almost certainly it would be in London. Reuter will probably say something to-morrow. The Straits Insurance is involved to the extent of £3,000."

Two professional tipsters—a little man and a large—found themselves the other week outside the admissions agent on the redemptions, and were being without the wherewithal to pay for entrance. Suddenly the little man, with "I have it," rushed to the gate, furnished an old betting-ticket, and said, "Tommy Hales!" The gatekeeper admitted him. Then the fat lot leaped up and pulled out his betting-ticket. "You can't come in," "Why not? You've let him in!" "He's a jockey." "An 'In a bloomer' one!" "Can't you see it?" It took a pair of police to throw him out.

It would interest rate-payers and the public generally—there is in Hongkong a "mull" crowd of shabby nondescripts who act as if the island belonged to them although they have never paid a cent of rates and are not willing to be taxed to know as early as possible what is intended to be done with that splendid pier of reclaimed land extending from Mr. Pier to Pender's Wharf. A very large sum of money has been spent on this reclamation, and we believe it has been planned for some considerable time it seems a great pity, with distress so prevalent on every side, that it should be allowed to lie fallow. It has been reported that the members of the Hongkong Club are desirous of changing their present habitat and of erecting a palatial club-house opposite the Cricket Club Pavilion if the necessary ground is obtainable on anything like reasonable terms, and we can see no reason why the site they have selected should not be available. If put up to auction, it is hardly likely that any local land speculators would care to compete—money is so tight—so that the Club would in all probability secure the lot at a fractional advance on the spot price. The other portions of the reclamation would certainly realise high prices, and therefore it is the duty of the Government to lose no further time in utilizing a valuable asset.

ZIMMERMAN is responsible for the assertion that soldiers are the only carnivorous animals who live in a gregarious state.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.) inform us that the steamship *Strathdon* left Singapore yesterday for this port, and is due here on or about the 31st inst.

THE *Rangoon Times* of the 17th inst. states that the civil war in Afghanistan continues to be waged; but true details of the fighting are still hard to obtain. They, however, must be horrible, the Amir of Kabul having started it with a view to the extermination of the whole race of the Hazaras. It is believed that some eight hundred and fifty Hazara prisoners have been brought into Kabul.

A SIAMER vernacular newspaper at Bangkok gives the following version of the alleged murder of a French officer in the Mekong Valley. According to this account the French force in the Common Valley numbered 300. After occupying several villages, the Inspector Grosjean led off to a specially selected spot on the frontier. On the journey, a Siamese force was met with advancing to reinforce the Siamese in the neighbourhood, when the Franco-Annamite party opened fire, killing one Siamese. The Siamese returned the fire, and in the encounter that followed Grosjean and 25 Franco-Annamites were killed. The Siamese lost 10 men.

COMPLAINTS are constantly reaching us as to the unsatisfactory manner in which Chinese-owned passenger launches plying in the harbour are supervised by the authorities. No doubt the boats are especially surveyed and kept with a sufficient margin of safety, but as to the launches themselves, they are apparently left to the discretion of their owners, with the result that those employed in carrying Chinese passengers are so generally filthy as to deserve the name of floating abominations. They keep no fixed times of running, and have become so numerous as to be in many cases a nuisance and a danger to shipping rather than a convenience to the public. Perhaps the Harbour Master's officers, or the Police, or whoever has power over these launches, would do mind and-swinging to evolve cleanliness and regularity out of the existing state of filth and confusion.

THE Directors of the Hongkong mines, who have fought so long and well in making "Charbonnages" a commercial success, must be greatly gratified by the favorable reports of the engineers of the Mercantile Marine in the Far East, as well as of the many analysts and scientists who have investigated the matter in all its bearings. Every report thus far this year pronounces the Hongkong coal to be the best for steaming and heating purposes ever found in this part of the world. As compared with other Far Eastern coals, its relative value stands as follows:—

Hongkong No. 1	100
Hongkong No. 2	75
Takalima	70
Kelung No. 1	80
Kelung No. 2	60
Milke	55
Mojl	45

Compared with imported coals, it ranks second only to Cardiff, and is superior to Australian and American coals. What is of equal interest is the fact that the Hongkong mines have only begun to tap the beginning of the good coal and that the quality improves as the shaft descends. This is due to the trend of the land surface, and is a most fortunate circumstance to which the Tonkin carboniferous strata have been frequently subjected. At the present rate, it will require not more than a year to reach a quality equal to the Cardiff or the leading sorts of Pennsylvania. The *Hongkong Telegraph* is pleased to record these facts as it has been a persistent supporter of the "Charbonnages" since the Company's inception, and from the good reasons, amongst a vast crowd of wild-cat stock companies and bogus mining concerns floated in Hongkong.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Acland, Puisne Judge.)

July 25th.

DYNAMITE AND DINNERS-PARTIES.

Kwong Fat Shan sued Yuen Tai for \$120 damages and \$35 loss of time caused by defendant exploding a dynamite cartridge near plaintiff's junk some six weeks ago, at Stoncaterers Island. Mr. Gilk (Mr. C. W. Dickinson's office) defended.

The evidence for the plaintiff was that defendant wanted to borrow money from him, failing which a quarrel arose, as the two men with their friends were off Stoncaterers, on board junk, plying their trade of fishermen; but as the modern Chinese placator uses dynamite cartridges to gather in his prey, the junks had ammunition on board ready for any such fight; and it was alleged that the defendant threw one of the "fishing-bombs" at plaintiff's junk, and that the time of the trouble was caused by him to be laid up for about a fortnight, at a loss of \$85, for which this action was brought.

The defence was that (1) plaintiff's junk was not damaged at all; (2) it only cost \$28 to buy new outfit; (3) a dynamite cartridge, thrown as described, could not have hurt the junk a bit; (4) there was no dynamite; and (5) defendant was not there, but was at a dinner party ashore, at the time of the explosion.

The evidence his lordship dismissed the case, making no order as to costs.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF ROBERT LANG AND CO.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Robert Lang, trading as R. Lang and Co., of Hongkong, was held at room to-day at the Land Office. Mr. Bruce Shepherd, Official Receiver, presided, and were present Messrs. V. H. Deacon, H. J. Holmes, M. J. D. Stephens, A. Bala, F. Smyth, F. W. Watt, Edward Page, H. E. Hunter, F. A. Redwell, W. E. Maclean, J. Coitman, and Robert Lang.

The Official Receiver opened the meeting by stating that the account submitted by the debtor showed total liabilities \$33,970.11, of which \$2,124.23 was due to preferential creditors and \$31,845.88 to ordinary creditors. The assets were estimated to realise \$4,784. Mr. Lang, he believed, had a scheme of arrangement to submit by which he was to be allowed to carry on his business for three years or so and at the end of that period pay a dividend of 40 per cent to his creditors.

In reply to Mr. Victor Deacon, who represented a creditor, Mr. Lang said that he attributed his present financial position to the severe loss he had suffered by the retraction of 1892, to depreciation of silver and to the general depression of business.

Mr. Deacon asked whether the debtor's business was principally in the colony or in the coast ports.

Mr. Lang replied that the largest portion of his trade was in the colony.

Mr. Deacon enquired whether the debtor had any reason for supposing that he would be able to pay 40 per cent in three years.

Mr. Lang said that by dispensing with his assistant and by closing one of his stores he would effect a large reduction in expenditure. Instead of paying \$500 for rent per month he would only have to pay \$350. He would only require three Chinamen to assist him. He had no security to offer, but he suggested that two or three creditors might be appointed to supervise the business.

Mr. Deacon—Are the debts put down at \$33,974.44 mostly good?

Mr. Lang—Yes, I think they can all be collected.

Mr. Holmes—How do you propose to carry out the scheme?

Mr. Lang—Under the supervision of two or three creditors who may be appointed.

Mr. Holmes—Without any security?

Mr. Lang—Yes, I have no security to offer. Mr. Coitman—Would not some of the creditors be willing to take a part of their claim for instance, the landlord might take half.

Mr. Stephens—I do not think that the landlord could forego his preferential claim. I have given Mr. Lang considerable assistance for some time.

Mr. Deacon, after some conversational discussion, said that he did not feel disposed to press Mr. Lang if it was the wish of the general body of creditors to accept the scheme.

Mr. Coitman, assistant to Mr. Lang, asked how his preferential claim was to be settled; \$300 had been paid to him and he had handed it over to Mr. Bohm for his wife's residence at the hotel. Would the creditors fix him a lump sum down in settlement of the remaining \$1,124.77?

Mr. Deacon did not think the creditors had power to do that.

Mr. Holmes said that under the circumstances he thought it best to propose an adjournment of the meeting until after the public examination of the debtor, and that in the meantime the Official Receiver should carry on the business with Mr. Lang as manager at a salary of \$50 a month.

Mr. Maclean seconded.

After some further discussion Mr. Holmes' resolution was adopted. The date of the public examination of the bankrupt was not fixed.

DANGERS OF TYPHOON ANCHORAGES.

In reference to the point raised in the discussion on Dr. Dobrick's lecture on Friday last, the following notes explain that what the lecturer meant was that a ship might on a sudden be caught in a well-sheltered harbour, and might afterwards find the wind shift suddenly so as to throw her on a lee shore where first she appeared protected sufficiently; for that any sailor would deliberately stay near a lee shore, as Capt. Tiller's remarks imply was meant, which of course would be absurd.

The dangers of a lee shore in a typhoon were fully explained in my lecture on how to manage a ship in a typhoon. In my pamphlet on the Law of Storms (1886) page 19 I said:

"Many of the anchorages along the S.W. coast of China and the S.W. coast of Formosa afford excellent shelter against N.E. winds, but would prove worse than the open sea during a heavy S. gale. If you observe a N. gale and falling barometer, by the sure signs of an approaching typhoon, and appearances are rapidly getting worse, then do not stay near the shore, but if you may be under the dire necessity of running S. with the N. gale, against the rules laid down by meteorologists, and bring your ship into a most dangerous position in front of the centre. But you may happen to be better off there after gaining ample sea room, than in the snug anchorage, where you would be smashed against the rocks as soon as she began to drag her anchors when the storm burst upon her from the S., although the S.W. storm experienced along the S.E. coast of China during a typhoon that enters the mainland as, a rule, less violent and protracted than the preceding storm from the N."

For instance a ship between Hongkong and Swatow in an anchorage sheltered against N. and E. winds will be safe while a typhoon is moving from E. to W. across the China Sea, but should the centre move N. then she might be thrown on a lee shore when the wind shifted to S. A knowledge of typhoons and their paths is useful in such a contingency.

In the middle of November 1891 a typhoon passed S. of Luzon and crossed the China Sea moving towards Annam. The bark *Tarapaca* was lying at anchor at Gainsangan in S. Luzon. On the morning of the 13th bad weather set in and strong N.E. wind. The captain was ashore and the state of the weather did not allow him to get on board. The chief officer paid out 45 fathoms of cable to starboard and 18 fathoms to port. At noon the wind blew with typhoon force, it hauled to eastward and the ship was swinging. They were near a lee shore and could pay out no more cable, because the big *Flora de Maria* was lying right under their stern. At 2 p.m. the typhoon from the east the *Flora de Maria* fouled the *Tarapaca* anchor and the latter vessel began to drag. They were lying in two and a half fathoms, and the terrific sea broke right over the bark from the bottom. The big *Flora de Maria* was lost. The bark was stuck in the mud, and could not be got off into deep water till the 16th. I believe there was no damage done to the hull but everything aloft was hanging in rags.

W. DOBRICK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

SYDNEY B. J. SKERTCHLY, A. S. S.

To the Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph."
SIR—The great burning question of the hour in this enlightened Colony is how to obtain a lucrative job for Skertchly.

The Colony is already to an incalculable extent indebted to him for his prolonged, alas! too prolonged sojourn among us and there is now the question "What is to be done for him?"

Candidly I consider that his personal influence with the luminous originator of that influential body, the Hongkong Association, ought to secure him the post of paid Secretary where, if his knowledge of biology, zoology, mineralogy, chemistry, botany, physics, electricity etc. will not be of much practical use, his correspondingly large acquaintance with the elements of political economy, political ethics, political philosophy and other sciences ought to render him invaluable. What is the question now for Skertchly, Doctor? Why does not our friend Kewey take him up? Rather than lose his valuable services the Government should guarantee another gold loan even in these hard times and this savant ought to have all the privilege of remitting and drawing pay at 4 1/2 per cent for his family defrayed by Government, and also a house allowance and a house at the Peak near to dear, good, kind-hearted Uncle B.

Yours all the time,
HONGKONG, 26th July, 1893. "JOB-LOT."

messenger down the river in a launch, with letters for the warships which he expected, and which were in sight of the bar at 4 p.m. The natural inference was that he intended ordering them to stay outside. Nevertheless the Siamese slackened their vigilance but little, if any. At the now nearly impassable bar they had stationed their second boat-warship (the two-screwed steamer *Makut Rajakumar*, seven gun), together with the gunboats *Coronation* (five guns) and *Han Hui* (two guns), which were supported by four mounting heavy modern cannon.

World the French try it? Art. XV of the Treaty of 1866 said that the French warships could enter the river as far as Paknam, where they must anchor, and that they must notify the Siamese if they desired to ascend to Bangkok, specifying what course they would take. The Siamese were not long left in doubt.

At six p.m. the *Incantant* (piloted by the captain of the merchant steamer *J. B. Gay*) led the way to the bar, followed by the gunboat *Comet*. Both had their topmasts down, and their machine guns in position. As they passed the bar the first, followed by the *Makut Rajakumar*, which was handled by a Danish officer who will be remembered in Singapore, Commander Guldberg, opened fire upon them. They returned it steadily, but without any serious effect on either side, as they steamed along at full speed.

I who write had gone down to Paknam an hour or so before the French warships. The Danish Lieutenant who commanded the island fort opposite, and the engineer of the same nationality who controls the small canal railway—vainly swept the river in the growing dusk, listening to the intermittent boom of heavy guns and the rattle of the machine guns down below. No thing was visible except occasional flashes on the clouds.

Then the river became livelier—small steam-craft began to hurry towards us, carrying the French to the capital. In the old temple near which I stood, a trembling telegraph operator signalled message after message to the Foreign Office. The firing ceased; in the still gloaming the fort opposite seemed picturesque and deserted; on the bank a few coolies were discharging a junk at my side; and a group of yellow-robed priests gazed around silently.

Suddenly the most head-light of the *Incantant* was seen. The glances showed her flying the tricolor at the fore. She steamed right up the centre of the river—at this point some six furlongs broad—in complete silence. Suddenly, when within half a mile of the fort, a flash from her port bow was seen; a shell! For the moment it was returned—her nationality had hitherto been uncertain; indeed, until half an hour before, preparations for any bombardment had not been complete, and the wife of Commander Christian, who was in charge of the *Coronation*, was so imprudent as to utter a few words of opinion from the heavy shore guns round back. A broadside followed, whilst the machine-guns in the tops spit incessantly downward at an angle of 35 degrees.

The *Incantant* steamed ahead at the rate of full sea-knots. As she got abreast of the fort she was less than a quarter of a mile distant. Five minutes' shelling, occasionally followed by the crash of falling masonry, seemed to reduce the battery to silence, and whilst still within half-mile range "cease firing" was heard from the French.

Meanwhile the *Comet* was coming up. She suggested the curious illusion of the fort, and dropped a couple of shells in that direction at long range. A feather shot than before was made, but that the soldiers there (reported to number 300) were at their posts was attested by the occasional rifle volleys. My position was well up-cannon. As the vessel passed between my head and the shore battery the fire from the latter was directed at the French. The French machine-guns on the shore fired at the French. The French machine-guns on the shore fired at the French. The French machine-guns on the shore fired at the French.

The *Comet*, like her consort, soon passed on, and the fire ceased. Probably three hundred shells and shells had been exchanged. Yet, as Bret Harte makes Col. Starbuck say: "It's wonderful how you and me employ pistols at one another's heads in a crowded room—and yet nobody gets hurt." The total French casualties were two men killed and one dangerously wounded. The Siamese in the Paknam fort reported only two wounded. The French aim had been too high, and except for smashing a good deal of furniture, narrowly missing Mrs. Christian and her daughter, and bringing down a few walls, so harm was done. The French boats seemed—when I examined them next morning—untouched! What damage the outer fort, and the vessels stationed under its shelter, had sustained I have not yet learnt, but I believe that it is not grievous.

The feelings with which all Bangkok heard the firing may be imagined. The entire troops were mustered in the city as soon as the worst was confirmed, an assault on the Palace being feared. The roads were patrolled by cavalry; the field artillery turned out in numbers, sword slung on shoulder, hurried up to form the Royal bodyguard; and the *Mahachakri* prepared for action. At the same time small forces of marine and blue-jackets were landed at the British Legation, Borneo Company, and Hongkong and Shanghai Banks from the *Swift*.

The precautions proved unnecessary. The French boats steamed quietly up to the vicinity of the *Swift*, and then, finding that they must anchor below, they moved on to near the Oriental Hotel, the *Comet* manœuvring, being so, to collide with several floating houses, which were at once wrecked, several of their inmates being reported drowned. At 11 p.m. the commanders visited M. Pavie.

All night long the troops were under arms. His Majesty the King, escorted by some two thousand soldiers, made a tour of the city about midnight, and a Council was subsequently held, at which, I believe, it was again affirmed that not an inch of the Mekong territory should be ceded without resistance.

At daylight next morning (24th), crowds lined the shore to look at the invaders. They had re-located their masts during the night, and at eight o'clock, burst into a blaze of battle in honour of the day, their example being followed by the *Swift*. The *Lutin*, however, had sent down her topmasts, and, hoisted her machine-guns.

The Legation fluttered over the French general surprise; what it means may best be left to the French.

—*Strait Times*.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

It is only in those lands where the pure and elevating influences of the Christian religion are in operation that women take their rightful and honorable position in society. In pagan countries she is not considered capable of understanding even a form of religion and passing her existence in dark caverns where the sweet sunlight of life and the fresh air of heaven have no entrance. The position of women in China is peculiarly pitiable, although in comparison with the life of her sisters in India she may to some relations enjoy more freedom. The following

conversation took place between one of our missionaries and a Chinese—a Confucian student—on the social position of women in this great country. He said, with an air of philosophic satisfaction, "It all depends on the standpoint you take when you criticize us; if," said he, "you say at us through your national spectacles, then you see us, our people and our customs with no beauty; but," said he, "remarking with still more emphasis in his 'cute and amusing logical inference, may be the fault is in your eyes and not in the victim."

In a climate like that of China, and, in fact, in all oriental countries where the tendency of the tropical heat tends to expose the purity and relax the energies of woman, there is some reasonable wisdom in the Celestial custom of teaching their women and girls to find occupation in the home. Undoubtedly it would be a gross outrage on the propriety of home life for a woman to expose herself to the dangers and lawlessness of the streets of Asiatic cities. But the point of argument converges not so much on changing the customs as it does on the desirability of educating the women to a higher plane in life. Under the present social order of superstition and ignorance, woman in China is merely a *side issue* and one of the smallest ribs at that. The institution of marriage in Far Cathay has its records buried in the debris of history, and has from time immemorial been sanctioned as the decree of heaven. It has preserved and cemented the society of mankind.

In a nation, institution or society that lives only on or by prohibition, fear of the law and the terror of its consequences, can never reach the lofty conception that comes when education and enlightenment teach men and women their rightful state in the enjoyment of privileges and blessings. Here is the dividing line between the nations who serve God and those of the other hand. One is a negative life of servitude, the other is a positive life of liberty. There were many things that Confucius owned up he did not know, and it is in the light of this apology we may sift his teachings and judge of their respective worth. He evidently had a very limited conception as to the proper position woman should occupy in the world either in the social, political or moral spheres of life. Confucius taught: "Man is the representative of Heaven and is supreme over all things. Woman yields obedience to the instruction of man and helps to carry out his principles. On this account she can determine nothing of herself and is subject to the rule of three obediences; when young she must obey her father and elder brother, when married her husband, when her husband is old she must obey her son."

What will our privileged and enlightened sisters in Western lands think of this kind of teaching? But the Chinese married woman, is meekly, though scornfully, subservient to a bondage she is taught to believe is fixed for ever by inscrutable decrees of a wise and mysterious heaven. Betrothals are arranged and fixed by the parents at a very tender age and without the knowledge or concurrence of the interested pair. It even happens that sometimes the arrangements for the wedding are drawn up in black and white, and partly arranged, before the birth of the little girl, and she is unconsciously betrothed to and for ever dependent on a man utterly unknown to her and who, after the fashion of a demon, does not protect her from the ravages of the husband's wickedness. It is considered the duty of a woman and wisdom for the betrothed wife to poison herself with opium and follow him to the grave to minister to his necessities in the unseen world. A young man, a neighbor of mine, with whom I was friendly and conversant, died, and during the weeping and wailing of the mourners at the preparation for burial his wife, a very amiable young woman, went into one of the side rooms and hanged herself. A large quantity of opium from her father's store was found, and after a few hours' struggle with death she passed away. The scene was a very sad one. The two burial processions passed out of the city gate together.

Chinese law does not admit of the purchase or selling of women, though the practice is not uncommon both among the mandarin and plebeian classes. In writing on this subject, it is only fair to say that nothing can be said or written as to the cause of this universal, the adage says: "Ten if you have a native village, every place follows its own custom," hence much of what is written and said on these kindred topics of interest in and about the Flowery Kingdom must necessarily partake of a local character. In some parts of China the intended bride lives and grows up little slaves in the homes of their intended husbands. While in other districts I have seen a whole company of off into paroxysms of irrepressible laughter at the very mention of Western women being permitted to be their intended husbands before the wedding day, and there are intelligent and modest Chinese girls who would blush pink to their eyebrows before they would go to the window lattice to see the form of their intended bridegroom pass along the road. This is the result of custom, and it is particularly true, according to the Chinese proverb—"The course of the river and the position of the mountains easily change, but the customs and dispositions of the people are hard to move." When a marriage is about to take place the parents on either side are informed by letter through the middleman—who, by the way, an indispensable requisite in any business or social transaction—and a place of meeting is fixed for the discussion of the important business. If the parties and families concerned are poor, possibly a well-known tea-house on a public street will be the most convenient place to arrange for the final drawing up of the papers, which are hereafter signed and attested by both parties in the presence of witnesses in the homes of the contracting parties.

The theory that Chinese wives are always bought has evidently grown up out of the custom prevalent among the Chinese of passing money over the table at the signing of the deeds. This money is mostly and generally used for the purchase of the bridal trousseau and family requisites. When a convenient time is chosen for the fixing of the wedding arrangements, which is usually the occasion of wine drinking and gambling among the middlemen and parents, a lucky day is fixed up, when the happy pair may enter the stately courts of a celestial man. A great feast is spread at the house of the bridegroom on the selected evening, and, meantime, the bride is preparing, amid the continuous roar of fire-crackers, to leave her home. In order to show her filial devotion, the bride, at the same time as the large gayly decorated crimson chair is awaiting her at her father's door, is prostrate on the floor, wailing and mourning in piteous cries as she leaves the East gate—that she should have to leave the parental roof. In a few minutes she is in the hands of busy Chinese women who wash, dress, trim, and paint her for the great occasion, when she is ushered into the crimson bridal chair, and with a great array of lighted lamps, firing of crackers and beating of gongs, she is hurried off, borne by chair-bearers to the house of her bridegroom, where there is awaiting her a noisy reception. The doors of the house outside are hung with scarlet ribbons and red paper lamps, and while in all the pomp and splendor of an oriental wedding. The ceremony mainly consists in the worship of the parents by prostrations both before the parents and the ancestral tablets, the worship of Heaven and Earth, and the drinking of wine mixed in each other's cups by the bride and bridegroom, sitting respectively at the head and foot of the couch.

She now too often becomes the slave of a cruel and hard-hearted mother-in-law. Should the sacred office of mother order bring a ray of light into her home, the wife will also a step higher in the estimation of the household, and especially so will this be assured if the first-born be a son. It is hate and mockery for her to learn of the freedom and happiness of her for ign sisters; and in her unhappy lot she can only sigh and attribute her fate to the unknown decree.

There is nothing sacred or elevating in the Chinese marriage ceremony, and this sketch is merely an outline of the best side of the custom. That holy and humane institution, which is so sacred a tie in the bond and basis of society in Christian lands, is a loose and careless knot in pagan countries.—W. R. HUNT, in *Shanghai Mercury*.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Company's steamer *Menmuir*, Captain Hugh Craig, arrived at Manila on the 22nd; the mails were transferred to the *Sung-kang* which arrived in port this morning. The following telegrams are from our Colonial exchanges:—

BRISBANE, June 26th.
In the Legislative Assembly yesterday bills to amend the *Queensland Decedent Persons Act* of 1886 and *Pearl Shell and Beech-deemer Fishery Act* and a bill to amend the *Queensland Traffic for Queensland railways*, were read a first time.

The Public Depositors' Relief Bill was read a third time, transmitted to the Legislative Council for concurrence, and returned without amendment.

The employees of the Brisbane Tramway Co. have decided not to accept the proposed system of payment of wages by results, and have given the necessary notice to terminate their engagements, which ended last night, and in consequence the trams running to-day have been considerably reduced. Plenty of labor is, however, offering.

At a meeting of creditors of the Royal Bank on Tuesday the proposed scheme of re-arrangement was adopted.

A colored man whose name is unknown has been killed near Mackay by Kanakas who are now in custody.

A petition has been filed for the liquidation of the estate of Wallace Warren and Co., Brisbane, with liabilities at £31,000.

SYDNEY, June 26th.
The Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, replying to an appeal made to him as Minister for Railways by the Labor members, has declined to interfere in the matter of the dismissal of certain employees by the Railway Commissioners.

At a large meeting of the Seamen's Union held in Sydney yesterday, it was resolved to hold daily meetings until the termination of the present difficulties.

The steamship owners state there is plenty of labor available at the reduced rate of wages.

A report has reached Sydney from Noumea that the crew of a Queensland labor vessel, the name of which could not be ascertained, have been murdered at Maitaya, in the Solomon Islands.

MELBOURNE, June 26th.
The Victorian Parliament was opened yesterday. The financial position was dwelt upon in the Governor's speech, and regret was expressed that further taxation was necessary.

LONDON, June 26th.
A great religious function was carried out in the Brompton Oratory to-day, when England was solemnly consecrated to St. Peter by Archbishop Vaughan and other leading Roman Catholic prelates.

The late Mr. James Stevens has bequeathed a sum of £50,000 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, £25,000 to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, and £5,000 to the First Waverley Volunteers. He has also left legacies of £3,000 each to several personal friends, including Surgeon-General Mackintosh and Mr. Hugh Lewis Taylor.

Mr. John Dray, M.P. for West Mayo, who was recently brought up on a charge of indecently assaulting a servant girl, has been committed for trial.

The action brought by the North Australian Territory Company against Go. Dismore, Mort, and Co., Limited, has been dismissed with costs.

June 30th.
The Scottish depositors of the Commercial Bank of Australia have decided to abandon their appeal to the Privy Council against the adoption of the reconstruction scheme.

The bonds recently issued by the Midland Railway Company of Western Australia have all been placed.

Sir Henry Blake, at present Governor of the Transvaal, has been mentioned as a probable successor to the Earl of Kimberley, who is retiring from the Government of South Africa.

It is announced that the convention arranged between Sir Henry Loch, High Commissioner for South Africa, and President Kruger, grants to the Transvaal a protectorate over Swaziland.

Later.
The id. of the annexation of Swaziland by the Transvaal is excluded from the convention, and the Transvaal Government are prohibited from building a railway line to the coast. All Europeans residing in Swaziland are to be admitted to full burghership by the Boer Government.

A second convention is contemplated with the object of admitting the Transvaal into a South African Customs Union.

SYDNEY, June 30th.
The news of the extreme fall in the value of silver has caused a complete panic on the Stock Exchange here; silver stocks being practically unsaleable.

The Customs returns at Sydney for the six months ending 30th June, 1893, amount to a total of £1,041,833 15s. 2d. as against £1,292,537 10s. 1d. for the corresponding period of 1892, the decrease for the term being £550,803 14s. 11d. The returns for the past month of June 1893, as compared with £500,476 received during the month of June, 1892.

The Premier, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, has made arrangements to protect life and property against the misconduct of the lawless gangs of larrikins who are now terrorizing Sydney.

The construction of the rabbit-proof fence, 687 miles long, from Barroona to Corowa, has now been completed, at a cost of £200,000.

In view of the serious decrease in revenue, daily Cabinet meetings are being held, but the decision of the Government is not yet known, though it is believed that further retrenchments are to be made.

MELBOURNE, June 30th.
Mr. K. J. Takahashi, of Japan, had an interview with the Premier to-day, and explained that he was desirous of opening up trade between Victoria and Japan. Mr. Patterson expressed

his gratification at the mission, and promised to afford Mr. Takahashi every facility to accomplish his mission.

BROKEN HILL, July 1st.
The news of the heavy drop in the price of silver has caused a great sensation in Broken Hill; and although it is stated that even if it fell to half-a-crown the Proprietary mine could make a profit, the margin would be so small that the dividends would necessarily be very low. Should the drop in price continue it will undoubtedly mean the shutting down of at least three mines.

The loss of lode. In an interview with Mr. Howard, the subject to-day, he said that in the present disturbed condition of the market it was impossible to say what price silver would go to. The greatest financial authority of the day could not say what the price might be to-morrow. We could only hope for the best. He thought the present crisis might lead to some joint action, and doubtless the Powers interested would shortly move in the matter. American mines would be worse off than the Broken Hill, owing to the richness of the latter mine.

BRISBANE, July 6th.
There is only one clause in the Pearl Shell Amendment Bill. It repeals the fourth section and six-monthly payments (There is an error in this telegram, as there had existed no six-monthly payments. We infer that the word "enforce" is omitted between the words "and" and "six-monthly.")—Ed.]

H.M.S. *Tauranga* arrived unexpectedly in Moreton Bay on Tuesday night to enable her Commander to communicate with the Governor of this colony in consequence of certain irregularities in the papers of the labor schooner *Empress*, which have since proved to be of a purely technical nature. The *Empress* was detained at Havannah Harbour until the return of the *Tauranga*. Immediately on the arrival of the latter at Havannah, the *Empress* will be allowed to resume her recruiting voyage.

SYDNEY, July 6th.
The question of larrikinism has been engaging the attention of the authorities in Sydney, and it has been decided to considerably increase the city police and arm the constables with revolvers.

The Premiers of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria have all expressed the opinion, that any interference on their part endeavouring to secure a conference between the ship-owners and seamen would be more likely to do harm than good.

The seamen strike in Sydney is generally condemned by the working classes. The crews of a number of steamers left their ships at Sydney yesterday, and were arrested for disobedience of orders. The total number of men arrested is 66.

Some non-union crews have already been shipped, and men are expected to be placed in several more vessels.

A number of the crews paid no attention to the order of the Union calling them out.

MELBOURNE, July 6th.
In Melbourne, the declaration of the strike has not interfered in any way with the departure of the steamers.

The officers and engineers decline to support the action of the Seamen's Union, and the strike seems likely to collapse at an early date.

LONDON, July 6th.
The statutory meeting of creditors of the Royal Bank of Queensland was held in London yesterday, and the scheme of re-arrangement was unanimously adopted.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 6th.
Latest advices state that cholera is decreasing at Mecca.

Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon has been raised to the Peerage.

SIMLA, July 3rd.
At a meeting held here this morning, of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civilian, the question of retrospective compensation and the future rate of exchange and remittances was discussed. The meeting was strictly private, but it is expected that a petition to Government will be sent in immediately.

BOMBAY, July 4th.
At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. George Cowan, it was decided to call a meeting of the Association on Tuesday next, at which it is to be recommended that the short-time movement existing on the 26th instant shall be continued for a further period of three months, and that the mills shall work from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon for six days in the week.

LONDON, July 6th.
The Australian team has beaten the North of England by three wickets.

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo says that it is believed that the Khedive has asked the Sultan to send Turkish troops to Egypt to replace the British, and also to procure Lord Cromer's removal.

July 5th.
In the cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge the former were beaten by two hundred and sixty-four runs. Surrey has beaten Sussex by six wickets.

An explosion took place yesterday in the Thornhill colliery, Dewsbury. One hundred and forty-five miners are employed. It is feared that all have perished, as the workings are on fire, and the search has had to be stopped.

London is quite gay with building in honour of the approaching marriage of the Duke of York to-morrow. Triumphant arches have been erected to the honour of the occasion. Crowds of visitors have arrived from the provinces. There was a state function at the Italian Opera last night at which thirty royalties were present.

ADLAIDE, July 5th.
The attempted reduction of wages by the Shipowners Association is leading to trouble. Despite the efforts of peace-makers a maritime strike has been declared by the Seamen's Unions in Sydney. No serious disturbances have yet taken place, but matters look threatening. A number of men have been arrested for refusing to do duty. The Unions have established pickets at the approaches to the different wharves. The strike is ill-timed and almost certain to result in failure, as there is a superabundance of free labour available.

Strong efforts are being made to relieve the distress prevalent among large numbers of unemployed people in Adelaide. The Mayor has offered, instead of the annual ball, to devote the sum that would be expended in that entertainment to the immediate relief of the more urgent cases.

July 6th.
The Government refuses to issue any more licenses to Asiatic hawkers.

It is reported that numbers of Afghans in the vicinity of Spingao are in a condition of semi-starvation.

PARIS, July 5th.
The excitement still continues here, and crowds are gathering on the Boulevard.

The riots here continue, and frequent charges are made by the police and military, in which

several have been killed. Two hundred arrests have been made.

July 6th.
All has been quiet here since midnight last night.

LONDON, July 6th.
A garden party was given yesterday by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, which was attended by the Cassewell and the other foreign royalties assembled in London for the Duke of York's wedding. The Indian Princes were also present.

The steamer *Edna*, from Bombay, collided with another steamer off the river Humber last evening during a fog. Both steamers sank, but all on board were saved.

The Australian team has defeated the Derby Eleven by an innings and seventy-one runs.

The match between Yorkshire and Nottingham ended in a draw.

The marriage of Prince George and Princess May takes place to-day, and is expected to be a most imposing ceremonial. The streets of London, and all the principal public buildings, are being gorgeously decorated in honour of the event. A magnificent State performance was given at the Covent Garden Theatre Royal on Tuesday evening, the piece chosen being *Romeo and Juliet*. Madame Melba met with a rapturous reception in the character of the heroine.

In the match Australia v. Derbyshire, the latter are all out for 199. The Australians have lost five wickets for 209 runs.

A political division styled the "Australian party" is being formed in the House of Commons.

The Australians voluntarily closed their first innings in the match against Derbyshire, having scored 491 runs with a loss of nine wickets. The Derbyshire are now playing their second innings.

The latest news to hand concerning the terrible maritime disaster in the Mediterranean is to the effect that H.M.S. *Campanella* also sustained such injuries in the recent collision as to be on the verge of foundering. Her foredeck is only one foot above water. The watertight compartments are still keeping her afloat. Other two of the vessels engaged in the manœuvres narrowly escaped a similar fate.

Princess May is stated to have received twenty van loads of wedding presents.

Riotous scenes of the most exciting character are taking place in the House of Commons, arising from the bitter party conflicts over the clauses of the Home Rule Bill.

The latest fracas occurred when Arnold Foster, a Liberal Unionist, rose to move an amendment to the effect that the proposed Irish Parliament should not have the right of exercising the prerogative of mercy without first obtaining the advice of the Secretary of State. He was interrupted by cries of "You coward!" and general uproar. Foster, proceeding, charged Sexton (the McCarthy member for Kerry) with being the confidant of escaped criminals.

On this there ensued a scene of indescribable confusion. The Chairman of the Committee having succeeded in restoring some kind of order, stopped Foster. Sexton furiously denied the imputation which had been made, and charged Foster with being attacked by the most infamous malignity. Several Unionists retorted, resulting in another pandemonium, which was only lulled when Mr. Gladstone rose, and complained of the wanton introduction of venomous matter into the discussion of a question of such grave importance to the whole Empire. The venerable speaker was cheered from all parts of the House, and for the time being an outward semblance of peace and quietness was restored.

Before resuming his seat Mr. Gladstone gave notice of his intention to move an amendment for the gradual extinction of the present constabulary in Ireland, to be substituted by an ordinary police force.

In Paris, recently, a student was killed by the police in the course of a street row—the latter endeavouring to quell a disturbance initiated by the former. A number of students subsequently assembled in the vicinity, and the night was passed in rioting. The bad feeling engendered by the incident has since continued to increase, and has culminated in a most serious state of affairs. On Tuesday last a great crowd of students, accompanied by an immense mob of revolutionists, furiously attacked the police, and having cleared the streets, seized and overturned tramcars, erected barricades, and practically took temporary possession of a large portion of the city. Subsequently a strong force of military and police charged the rioters, and after some fighting the latter were dispersed. Over one hundred of the mob were wounded more or less seriously, and one policeman was killed. The affair has aroused great popular excitement, and the Prefect of Police has resigned his position.

July 7th.
In accordance with Mr. Gladstone's closure motion, clauses five, six, seven, and eight of the Home Rule Bill were passed last night in the House of Commons by majorities of thirty-five, fifteen, thirty-six and thirty-two respectively. There was a scene over clause five. Mr. Balfour blurted out a declaration of support for the Government, and was opposed with cries of "Gag" and "Coercion," and on complaint being made by Mr. Gladstone, the Chairman censured their conduct.

PARIS, July 7th.
Rioting was renewed here last evening, and further fierce conflicts have taken place between the mob and the troops and police, in which many have been injured. Arrests of rioters continue to be made. The garrison has been reinforced.

The workmen of Paris are incensed against the Government for closing the labour exchange, and threaten a general strike.

BERLIN, July 7th.
The North German *Gazette*, in an article on Egypt, considers that the Khedive's visit to Constantinople principally concerns England.

It enlarges on the fact that Great Britain has done in Egypt, and says that it is the upper classes who desire the withdrawal of the British troops, because they prevent the Fellahs from being despoiled.

PARIS, July 8th.
The arguments in the Behring Sea Arbitration have been closed, and the decision of the arbitrators is expected to be given next week.

Fresh rioting took place in Paris last evening, but all has been quiet since.

LONDON, July 8th.
The Australians have beaten Leicester by an innings and fifty-one runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by an innings and thirteen runs.

July 9th.
Mr. Russell, Under Secretary for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he expected that it would be necessary for the Optics Commission to take evidence in India. A circular has been issued by the Biometric League protesting against the Indian Currency Act as remedying only one phase of the question, and stating that, even if successful, it would aggravate the difficulty in other directions. The circular adds that the plan ignores the commerce of India with the Far East, and intensifies the appreciation of gold, which is the chief cause of the depression in trade. In conclusion, it declares that the Home Government has acted in direct opposition to the views of the Indian Currency Commission which favours national bi-metallicism.

July 10th.
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several have been killed. Two hundred arrests have been made.

July 6th.
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Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark, the Cassewell, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, besides many notable persons, were present, and the entertainment

Intimations.

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RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.

TENNIS SHOES, BROWN CANVAS SHOES, SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.
W. D. & H. O. WILLS CAPTAIN, THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE,
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CARMICHAEL & Co., Ltd.
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Hongkong, 11th July, 1893.

Today's

Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
Ports on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1893.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"STRATHDON."

Captain W. Waring, will be despatched as above
on or about WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1893.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY, the 1st July, 1893,

AT 2.30 P.M.,

at No. 21, ELGIN STREET.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising—

SILK COVERED DRAWING-ROOM

SUITE.

MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE, BE-

VELLED GLASS, OVERMANTLES, BRASS

PANELS with figures in Alto Relievo, PICTURES

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EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MARBLE-

TOP SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS

BAK, DINNER WAGON and DINING-

ROOM CHAIRS.

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED-WARE,

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, BRASS

MOUNTED.

WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS

FRONT, CHEST of DRAWERS, MARBLE-

TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS and

MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 26th July, 1893.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

by order of the Mortgagee,

ON

WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1893,

at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,

at the Premises,

by J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

ALL these PIECES of GROUND situate,

lying, and being at Victoria, in the Colony

of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as

INLAND LOTS Nos. 634 and 684, with the 11

Measures and Buildings in SECOND STREET

numbered from 74 to 94, 11 Measures and

Buildings in THIRD STREET numbered from 91

to 111, and 20 Measures and Buildings in

SHUNG FUNG LANE numbered from 1 to 22.

The said Premises are held from the Crown

for the residue of the respective terms of 999

years granted by two several Indentures of

Crown Lease dated respectively the 10th July,

1861, and 8th November, 1861, subject to the

payment of \$138.84 and \$69.42 Crown Rents

respectively reserved by and to the Covenants

contained in the said Crown Leases.

All the Premises are sold subject to the exist-

ing tenancies thereof.

For further particulars of the property and

Conditions of Sale, apply to

C. EWENS,

Solicitor for the Mortgagee,

or

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1893.

GAIN

ONE POUND

A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE
CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL
RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE
THAT REMARKABLE FLESH-PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH

Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda

is NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS YEAR

HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER

AGAIN. "PLAYABLE" AS "MILK" EN-

DORED BY PHYSICIANS. THREE TIMES

AS EFFICACIOUS AS PLAIN OIL. AVOID

SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

Sold by all Chemists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,

47 PARKER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,

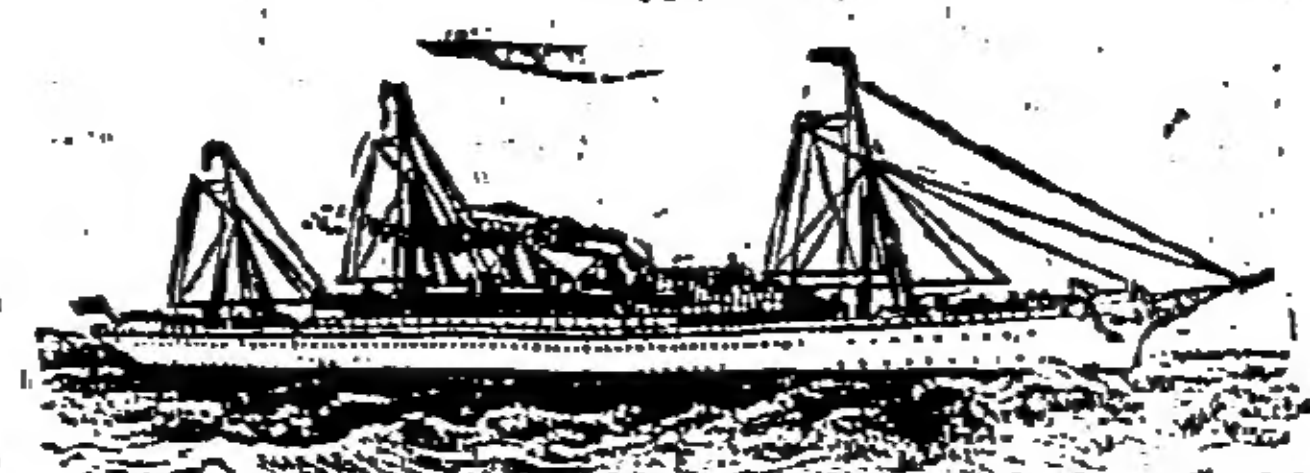
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited),

Hongkong, 26th December, 1892.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1893.



1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
EMPRESS OF INDIA6,000 "WEDNESDAY, 6th September.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN6,000 "WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and
call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-

Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also

through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers

choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS.—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue

to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,

Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or

Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the

Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change.

The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their

appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated

by Steam during the Winter Season.

EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN.—During the Summer months, Sea Trips can be made from

Hongkong to Kobe and back occupying 13 to 14 days only. Return Fare, \$75.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1893.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Thursday, 17th Aug.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Tuesday, 5th Sept.

Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Tuesday, 26th Sept.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via

NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND

YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 17th

August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at

Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-

LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,

and passengers are allowed to break their

journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,

France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines

of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the

United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-

lars of the various Routes may be obtained

upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European

Officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking

at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice

versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-

count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not

apply to through fares for China and Japan

to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received at

the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day

previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the

United States, should be sent to the Company's

Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or

Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,

No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1893.

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1893.

9

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND
RAILROAD COMPANIES.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Mogul Tuesday August 8th.
Victoria Tuesday August 29th.
Tacoma Thursday Sept. 26th.
Mogul Thursday October 19th.
Victoria Thursday November 9th.
Tacoma Tuesday December 12th.

THE Steamship

"MOGUL"

Captain Golding, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY,

the 8th August, will proceed to VICTORIA,

B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND

SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,

Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and

United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States

Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one

copy must be sent forward by the steamer to

the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific

Railroad Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address

marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to

sailing.

For further information as to Passage or

Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1893.

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed

HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet

above sea-level, having been leased by the

Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is

Now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with

their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling

them to offer special inducements to Visitors and

Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day \$ 4.00

One person, per week 25.00

One person, one month 75.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per

day 7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per

week 45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per

month 125.00

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

RATES for BOARD and LODGING,

Reduced to

\$55.00 PER MONTH AND UPWARDS,

according to Room selected.

For full particulars apply at the Office,

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1893.

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOBE,

via NISHINOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.

LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and